United Nations

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session

**Second Committee**

Agenda item 58 (a)

**Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the comprehensive policy review of United Nations operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

*Recalling* the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/208,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2007,[1] and notes the progress made in broadening and improving the reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of its resolution 62/208;

2. *Also takes note* of the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[2]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/64/75-E/2009/59.

[2] See A/64/164.

09-56213 (E) 191009

Please recycle

3. *Further takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the national execution of technical cooperation projects;[3]

4. *Takes note of* Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214 of 22 July 2009 on operational activities for development and its resolution 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and expresses appreciation for the guidance provided by the Council on the further implementation of resolution 62/208 as contained therein;

5. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and requests the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 thereof;[4]

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system".

---

[3] See A/64/375-E/2009/103 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[4] See Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 58 (b)
**Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation for development**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## South-South cooperation

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

*Recalling* its resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/212 of 22 December 2005, 62/209 of 19 December 2007, 63/233 of 19 December 2008, 64/1 of 6 October 2009 and other resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

*Welcoming with appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Kenya to host the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[3]

2. *Decides* to postpone the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation to one convenient day in February 2010;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "South-South Cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report of the state of South-South cooperation for development.

---

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/64/321.

09-56171 (E) 161009

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 57
**Eradication of poverty and other development issues**

**Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay: draft resolution**

# Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

*Recalling also* its resolution 63/142 of 11 December 2008,

*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[5] and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[6]

*Reaffirming* the importance of the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger,

---

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

09-56744 (E) 211009

Please recycle

*Recognizing also*, in this regard, that access to justice and the realization of rights related to property, labour and business are mutually reinforcing and essential components in the effective eradication of poverty,

*Stressing* in this context the importance of the applicable international human rights instruments,

*Reaffirming* that the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger,

*Stressing* that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve equitable and effective development and to foster a vibrant economy, and reaffirming its commitment to eliminate gender-based discrimination in all its forms, including in the labour and financial markets, as well as, inter alia, in the ownership of assets and property rights, and to promote women's rights, including their economic empowerment, and effectively mainstream gender in law reforms, business support services and economic programmes, and give women full and equal access to economic resources,

*Reaffirming* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, entitled *Making the Law Work for Everyone*,[8] as a useful reference to guide policy dialogue and action at the international and national levels, bearing in mind the importance of national circumstances, ownership and leadership;

3. *Takes note* of the broad diversity of national experiences in the area of legal empowerment of the poor, recognizes the initiatives taken and progress made by countries, including developing countries, in advancing legal empowerment of the poor as an integral part of their development strategies and objectives, and stresses the importance of promoting the sharing of national best practices;

4. *Welcomes* in this regard the ongoing work of the United Nations funds and programmes as well as of the specialized agencies;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of access to justice by the poor and in this regard encourages the strengthening and improvement of the administration of justice and identity and birth registration systems, as well as awareness-raising concerning existing legal rights;

6. *Recognizes* that respect for the rule of law and property rights, and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, encourage business formation, including entrepreneurship, empowerment and poverty eradication;

---

[7] A/64/133.

[8] Available from www.undp.org/LegalEmpowerment/reports/concept2action.html.

7. *Reiterates* the importance of pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at respective national levels to promote employment and decent work for all and to protect labour rights, including through respect for the fundamental principles and rights at work proclaimed by the International Labour Organization as a foundation for building the legal codes and collective agreements needed to effectively govern labour markets and workplaces;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at respective national levels to promote a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector as a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, and encourages the promotion of an enabling environment that facilitates entrepreneurship and doing business by all, including women, the poor and the vulnerable;

9. *Encourages* countries to promote the four pillars of legal empowerment of the poor, namely, access to justice and the realization of rights related to property, labour and business by incorporating these dimensions into their national development policies and strategies and making them an integral part of their eradication of poverty efforts;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty, and upon countries in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in promoting legal empowerment of the poor through adequate, predictable financial resources or technical assistance, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, and in this regard, recognizes the important contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote stronger coherence and coordination of the United Nations system in integrating the dimensions of access to justice, property, labour and entrepreneurship into policies and strategies to eradicate poverty;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the background documentation for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September 2010, to duly take into account the present resolution;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of this resolution, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", taking into account national experiences and the views of Member States in this regard.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57
Eradication of poverty and other development issues

**Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay: revised draft resolution**

## Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

*Recalling also* its resolution 63/142 of 11 December 2008,

*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[5] and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[6]

[1] See resolution 60/1.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.
[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.
[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

09-61313 (E) 191109

Please recycle

*Reaffirming* the importance of the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Reiterating* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

*Stressing* that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing the economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

*Recognizing* that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger,

*Recognizing also*, in this regard, that access to justice and the realization of rights related to property, labour and business are mutually reinforcing and essential components in the effective eradication of poverty,

*Reaffirming* that the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger,

*Stressing* that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve equitable and effective development and to foster a vibrant economy, and reaffirming its commitment to eliminate gender-based discrimination in all its forms, including in the labour and financial markets, as well as, inter alia, in the ownership of assets and property rights, to promote women's rights, including their economic empowerment, and effectively mainstream gender in law reforms, business support services and economic programmes, and to give women full and equal access to economic resources,

*Reaffirming* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

*Deeply concerned* by the global nature of poverty and by the significant challenges the financial and economic crisis pose for its eradication, and in this regard reiterating that national efforts should be complemented by an enabling international environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, entitled *Making the Law Work for Everyone*,[8] as a useful reference to guide policy dialogue and action at the international and national levels, bearing in mind the importance of national circumstances, ownership and leadership;

3. *Further takes note* of the broad diversity of national experience in the area of legal empowerment of the poor, recognizes the initiatives undertaken and progress made by countries in advancing legal empowerment of the poor as an

[7] A/64/133.

[8] Available from www.undp.org/LegalEmpowerment/reports/concept2action.html.

integral part of their national strategies and objectives, and stresses the importance of promoting the sharing of national best practices;

4. *Welcomes* in this regard the ongoing work of the United Nations funds and programmes as well as of the specialized agencies;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of access to justice by all, in particular the poor, and in this regard encourages the strengthening and improvement of the administration of justice and identity and birth registration systems, as well as awareness-raising concerning existing legal rights;

6. *Recognizes* that respect for the rule of law and property rights and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks encourage business formation, including entrepreneurship, empowerment and poverty eradication;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at the respective national levels to promote employment and decent work for all and to protect labour rights, including through respect for the fundamental principles and rights at work proclaimed by the International Labour Organization as a foundation for building the legal codes and collective agreements needed to effectively govern labour markets and workplaces;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at the respective national levels to promote a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector as a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, and encourages the promotion of an enabling environment that facilitates entrepreneurship and doing business by all, including women, the poor and the vulnerable;

9. *Encourages* countries to continue to promote the legal empowerment of the poor, in particular access to justice and the realization of rights related to property, labour and business, addressing both formal and informal settings by incorporating those dimensions into their national policies and strategies and making them an integral part of their efforts towards the eradication of poverty;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty and upon countries in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in promoting legal empowerment of the poor through adequate, predictable financial resources or technical assistance, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, and in this regard recognizes the important contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote, through existing system-wide arrangements, stronger coherence and coordination of the United Nations system in integrating the dimensions of access to justice, property, labour and entrepreneurship into policies and strategies to eradicate poverty;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the background documentation for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September 2010, to duly take into account the present resolution;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", taking into account national experiences and the views of Member States in this regard.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## Commodities

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 59/224 of 22 December 2004, 61/190 of 20 December 2006 and 63/207 of 19 December 2008 on commodities,

*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted on 16 September 2005[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the other internationally agreed development goals,

*Recalling further* the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[3]

*Recalling* the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4]

*Recalling also* the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[5] and the outcome of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.



Please recycle

the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2006,[6] and taking note of *The Least Developed Countries Report, 2009: The State and Development Governance*,[7]

*Taking note* of the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities adopted at the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 21 to 23 November 2005,[8] and endorsed by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,[9]

*Taking note* of the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit[10] and the outcome document of the World Food Summit: five years later,[11] which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,

*Taking note also* of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

*Taking note further* of the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs, held in New York on 22 September 2008,[12]

*Taking note* of the Accra Accord,[13] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session, containing far-reaching recommendations on commodity issues, and of further decisions and agreed conclusions on commodities adopted by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies in 2008 and 2009,

*Recognizing* that many developing countries continue to be highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income-generation and domestic savings, and as the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development, including poverty eradication,

*Deeply concerned* that recent episodes of commodity price booms and subsequent busts underlined the fact that the underlying causes of commodity price volatility have yet to be properly addressed, and that such commodity-dependent developing countries and economies in transition continue to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuation, mainly owing to excessive speculation and insufficient regulation of commodity future markets,

*Recognizing* that the present crisis has reinforced the need for a holistic and integrated approach to deal with the commodity problematique, and stressing the

---

[6] See resolution 61/1.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/09.II.D.9.

[8] African Union, document AU/Min/Com/Dec1.Rev.1.

[9] See A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.253 (VIII).

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[11] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[12] See resolution 63/1.

[13] TD/442 and Corr.1, chap. II.

need to identify and agree on the best ways to strengthen the nexus between trade, food, finance, energy and industrialization,

*Recognizing also* that the current economic crisis has impacted negatively on the commodity economy evidenced by, inter alia, the decline in demand for commodities, diminishing supply capacities owing to shrinking commodity revenues and postponement of investments, thus resulting in an economic slowdown in commodity-dependent economies,

*Stressing* the importance of policies to address longer-term structural issues of the commodity economy and integrate commodity policies into wider development and poverty eradication strategies at all levels,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on world commodity trends and prospects prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;[14]

2. *Underscores* the need for further efforts to address commodity price volatility;

3. *Calls for* a coherent set of policy actions at the international level to address excessive price volatility and mitigate the negative impact on commodity-dependent developing countries, through facilitating value addition and enhancing their participation in commodity and related product value chains, and by supporting large-scale diversification of these economies;

4. *Recognizes* the potential for innovation, productivity improvements and promotion of non-traditional exports in most commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa, and calls for enhanced support by the international community as well as exchanges of experience in these areas within the framework of South-South economic cooperation;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to work closely with commodity-dependent economies to identify trade-related policies and instruments as well as investment and financial policies as key elements of development strategies of these economies;

6. *Underscores* the importance of increased investments in infrastructure as a means of promoting agricultural development and enhancing commodity diversification and trade, and urges the international community to assist commodity-dependent developing countries;

7. *Stresses* that technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at improving the commodity export competitiveness of producers is particularly important, especially in Africa, and urges the donor community to increase resources for commodity-specific, financial and technical assistance, in particular for human and institutional capacity-building, as well as infrastructure development of developing countries, with a view to reducing their institutional bottlenecks and transaction costs and enhancing their commodity trade and development in accordance with national development plans;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to take urgent measures for food security, including immediate and adequate provision of food grain in developing

[14] A/64/184.

countries suffering from shortages, in particular least developed countries, while supporting the efforts of these countries to achieve longer-term food security and sustainable agricultural development;

9. *Underlines* the important contribution of the commodities sector to rural development, in particular to providing rural employment and income, and to the efforts for achieving food security;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of international measures and national strategies to improve the performance of the agricultural sector, including the functioning of markets and trading systems, to ensure a better supply-side response from producers, in particular, small farmers, in order to incentivize them to take the risks inherent in investing in increased and diversified production;

11. *Stresses* the importance of revisiting the discussion on the creation of international buffer stocks and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out a study, including on various proposals for international buffer stocks, with a view to making specific recommendations for achieving more stability in commodity markets and to curbing excessive speculation in commodity futures;

12. *Calls for* the early conclusion of the Doha Development Round of trade negotiations with a development-oriented outcome that ensures, inter alia, greater market access for products from developing countries;

13. *Reaffirms* its commitment to meaningful trade liberalization and to ensure that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all;

14. *Emphasizes* that maximizing the benefits and minimizing the costs of international trade liberalization call for development-oriented and coherent policies at all levels;

15. *Recalls* the agreement to keep under regular review by the Ministerial Conference and appropriate organs of the World Trade Organization the impact of the results of the Uruguay Round on the least developed countries as well as on the net food-importing developing countries, with a view to fostering positive measures to enable them to achieve their development objectives, and in this regard, calls for the full implementation of the Marrakech Decision on Measures concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;

16. *Underlines* the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities and other international commodities organizations, and encourages it, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to strengthen and develop ways to establish greater stability in the commodities market as well as to enhance activities in developing countries to improve access to markets and reliability of supply, enhancing diversification and addition of value, improving the competitiveness of commodities, strengthening the market chain, improving market structures, broadening the export base and ensuring the effective participation of all stakeholders;

17. *Stresses* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its partners, in the spirit of inter-agency cooperation and multi-stakeholder

partnerships and within their respective mandates, should continue to engage actively in collaborative research and analysis of commodity problematique and related capacity and consensus-building activities with a view to providing regular analysis and policy advice relevant to the sustainable development of commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly low-income countries;

18. *Underscores* the urgent need for the provision of, and access to, trade finance to commodity-dependent developing countries given the increasing restrictions on access to all types of credit;

19. *Stresses* the importance of the continuing substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "Commodities", and decides to include this sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit a report with recommendations on the implementation of the present resolution and to report on world commodity trends and prospects to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

United Nations A/64/537

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 58
Operational activities for development

# Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

## Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2009/2, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

**"Appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund**

"*The General Assembly*, recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently renamed the United Nations Population Fund, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it placed the United Nations Population Fund under its authority as a subsidiary organ, in accordance with Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account the separate identity of the Fund,

"1. *Notes* that, since the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme ceased to perform the administrative role with respect to the United Nations Population Fund, no formal procedure has been established for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Fund;

"2. *Decides* that the secretariat of the United Nations Population Fund shall continue to be headed by an Executive Director at the Under-Secretary-General level;

"3. *Also decides* that the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, for a term of four years."

09-57143 (E) 221009

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 56 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Sudan:* draft resolution

# Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the Brussels Declaration[1] and Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[2] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

*Recalling further* its resolution 61/1 of 19 September 2006 entitled "Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

*Recalling* its resolution 63/227, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

*Welcoming* the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 29 September 2009,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

[3] See resolution 60/1.



Please recycle

*Recalling also* the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[4]

*Recalling further* the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[5] where it was recognized that the economic and social progress achieved by least developed countries in recent years is being threatened by the global economic and financial crisis and that support for them therefore needs to be increased,

1. *Takes note* of the report[6] of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;

2. *Takes note also* of the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Welcomes* and accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

4. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days, at a venue and time to be determined in consultation with the host Government;

5. *Decides also* that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee envisaged in paragraph 5 of resolution 63/227 will be organized in New York in two parts, in the third quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011, each for five working days;

6. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, as requested in its resolution 63/227, to ensure timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in her capacity as convenor of the United Nations Development Group, in coordination with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to ensure the full involvement of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the preparations for the Conference, in particular country-level preparations;

8. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed country representatives in both the preparatory process and the conference itself;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions of civil society and the private sector to the Conference and its preparatory process, stresses, in this regard,

---

[4] A/61/117, annex I.

[5] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[6] A/64/80-E/2009/79 and Corr.1.

the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make appropriate contributions for that purpose;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the Conference and the implementation of and follow-up to its outcome, and calls on the Governments of the least developed countries to submit their reports in a timely manner;

12. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in close coordination and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to provide the necessary substantive and organizational preparations and to organize the regional-level preparatory review meetings in the context of the 2010 annual sessions of their respective commissions, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 as well as on the implementation of the present resolution, including a report on the state of the substantive, organizational and logistic preparations for the Conference.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2009

Original: English

**Sixty-fourth session**
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 55 (e)
**Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development**

**Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, Marshall Islands and the United States of America: draft resolution**

# Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, 57/239 of 20 December 2002 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and 58/199 of 23 December 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007 and 63/37 of 2 December 2008 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

*Recalling further* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 (first phase) and in Tunis from 16 to 18 November (second phase),[1] in which States recognized that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas, and knowledge are essential for today's information society and beneficial to development, and that, because confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies are among the main pillars of the information society, a robust global culture of cybersecurity needs to be encouraged, promoted, developed and vigorously implemented,

*Recognizing* the increasingly indispensable contribution made by networked information technologies to most of the essential functions of daily life, commerce

[1] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

09-57346 (E) 261009

Please recycle

and the provision of goods and services, research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and to the free flow of information among individuals, organizations and Governments,

*Noting* that Governments, businesses, civil society and individuals are increasingly reliant upon a global network of information infrastructures, and that such reliance will only increase,

*Noting also* that gaps in access to and the use of information technologies by States can diminish their social and economic prosperity, and noting especially the needs of less developed countries in the areas of cybersecurity best practices and training,

*Expressing concern* that threats to the reliable functioning of critical information infrastructures and to the integrity of the information carried over those networks are growing in both sophistication and gravity, affecting domestic, national and international welfare,

*Affirming* that the security of critical information infrastructures is a responsibility Governments must address systematically and an area in which they must lead nationally, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, who in turn must be aware of relevant risks, preventive measures and effective responses in a manner appropriate to their respective roles,

*Recognizing* that national efforts should be supported by national, regional and international information-sharing and collaboration, so as to confront effectively the increasingly transnational nature of such threats,

*Noting* the work of relevant regional and international organizations on enhancing cybersecurity, especially those that have encouraged national efforts and have fostered international cooperation,

*Noting also* the 2009 report of the International Telecommunication Union entitled "Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity", which focused on a comprehensive national approach to cybersecurity consistent with free speech, the free flow of information and due process of law,

*Recognizing* that national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures benefit from a periodic assessment of their progress,

1. *Invites* Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, summaries of their key initiatives on cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures, so as to highlight national achievements and best practices, lessons learned and areas for further action;

2. *Offers* Members States, in this regard, the attached national cybersecurity self-assessment survey as a possible tool to aid them, where appropriate, in reviewing national efforts on cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures;

3. *Invites* all Member States that have developed strategies to deal with cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures to inform the Secretary-General, by the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of best practices and measures that could assist other Member States, regional and international organizations, private-sector and civil society stakeholders in their efforts to create a global culture of cybersecurity.

## Annex

### Self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

*Taking stock of cybersecurity needs and strategies*

1. Evaluate the role of information and communications technologies in your national economy, national security, critical infrastructures (such as transportation, water and food supplies, public health, energy, finance, emergency services) and civil society.

2. Determine the cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection risks to your economy, national security, critical infrastructures, and civil society that must be managed.

3. Understand the vulnerabilities of the networks in use, the relative levels of threat faced by each sector at present, and the current management plan; note how changes in economic environment, national security priorities and civil society needs affect these calculations.

4. Determine the goals of your national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection strategy, describe its goals, current level of implementation, measures that exist to gauge its progress, its relation to other national policy objectives, and how such a strategy fits within regional and international initiatives.

*Stakeholder roles and responsibilities*

5. Determine key stakeholders with a role in cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection and describe the role of each in the development of relevant policies and operations, including:

- National Government ministries or agencies, noting primary points of contact and responsibilities of each;
- Other government (local and regional) participants;
- Non-government actors, including industry, civil society and academia;
- Individual citizens, noting whether average users of the Internet have access to basic training in avoiding threats online and whether there is a national awareness-raising campaign regarding cybersecurity.

*Policy processes and participation*

6. Identify formal and informal venues that currently exist for Government-industry collaboration in the development of cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection policy and operations; determine participants, role(s) and objectives, methods for obtaining and addressing input, and its adequacy in achieving relevant cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

7. Identify forums or structures that may further be needed to integrate the Government and non-government perspectives and knowledge necessary to realize national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

*Public-private cooperation*

8. Collect all actions taken and plans to develop collaboration between government and the private sector, including any arrangements for information-sharing and incident management.

9. Collect all current and planned initiatives to promote shared interests and address common challenges among both critical infrastructure participants and private-sector actors mutually dependent on the same interconnected critical infrastructure.

*Incident management and recovery*

10. Identify the agency in your Government that serves as the coordinator for incident management, including capability for watch, warning, response and recovery functions; the cooperating Government agencies; non-governmental cooperating participants, including industry and other partners; and any arrangements in place for cooperation and trusted information-sharing.

11. Separately, identify your national-level computer incident response capacity, including any computer incident response team with national responsibilities and its roles and responsibilities, including existing tools and procedures for the protection of Government computer networks, and existing tools and procedures for the dissemination of incident-management information.

12. Identify networks and processes of international cooperation that may enhance incident response and contingency planning, identifying partners and arrangements for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, where appropriate.

*Legal frameworks*

13. Review and update legal authorities (including those related to cybercrime, privacy, data protection, commercial law, digital signatures and encryption) that may be outdated or obsolete as a result of the rapid uptake of and dependence upon new information and communication technologies, and use regional and international conventions, arrangements and precedents in these reviews. Determine whether your State is a party to, or plans to accede to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, or plans to adopt commensurate laws.

14. Determine the current status of national cybercrime authorities and procedures, including legal authorities and national cybercrime units, and the level of understanding among prosecutors, judges and legislators of cybercrime issues.

15. Assess the adequacy of current legal codes and authorities in addressing the current and future challenges of cybercrime, and of cyberspace more generally.

16. Examine whether your State participates in international efforts to combat cybercrime, such as the 24/7 Cybercrime Point of Contact Network, and determine to what extent doing so would further national cybersecurity goals.

17. Determine the requirements for your national law enforcement agencies to cooperate with international counterparts to investigate transnational cybercrime in those instances in which infrastructure is situated or perpetrators reside in your national territory, but victims reside elsewhere.

*Developing a global culture of cybersecurity*

18. Summarize actions taken and plans to develop a national culture of cybersecurity referred to in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 57/239 and 58/199, including implementation of a cybersecurity plan for Government-operated systems, national awareness-raising programmes, outreach programmes to, among others, children and individual users, and national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection training requirements.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 55 (c)
**Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development**

**Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution**

# Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, 57/239 of 20 December 2002 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and 58/199 of 23 December 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007, and 63/37 of 2 December 2008 on developments with respect to information technologies in the context of international security,

*Recalling further* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in 2003 (first phase) and in 2005 (second phase),[1]

*Recognizing* that confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies are among the main pillars of the information society, and that a robust global culture of cybersecurity needs to be encouraged, promoted, developed and vigorously implemented,

[1] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.



Please recycle

*Recognizing also* the increasingly contribution made by networked information technologies to many of the essential functions of daily life, commerce and the provision of goods and services, research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and to the free flow of information among individuals and organizations, Governments, business and civil society,

*Recognizing* further that, in a manner appropriate to their roles, Governments, business, other organizations, and individual owners and users of information technologies must assume responsibility for and take steps to enhance the security of these information technologies,

*Recognizing* the importance of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue, to discuss various matters, including, inter alia, public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet, and reiterating that all Governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet,

*Reaffirming* the continuing need to enhance cooperation, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues,

*Recognizing* that each country will determine its own critical information infrastructures,

*Reaffirming* the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing that gaps in access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish their economic prosperity, and the effectiveness of cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technology and in creating a global culture of cybersecurity,

*Stressing* the need for enhanced efforts to close the digital divide in order to achieve universal access to information and communication technologies and to protect critical information infrastructures by facilitating the transfer of information technology and capacity-building to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in the areas of cybersecurity best practices and training,

*Expressing concern* that threats to the reliable functioning of critical information infrastructures and to the integrity of the information carried over those networks are growing in both sophistication and gravity, affecting domestic, national and international welfare,

*Affirming* that the security of critical information infrastructures is a responsibility Governments must address systematically and an area in which they must lead nationally, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, who in turn must be aware of relevant risks, preventive measures and effective responses in a manner appropriate to their respective roles,

*Recognizing* that national efforts should be supported by international information-sharing and collaboration, so as to effectively confront the increasingly transnational nature of such threats,

*Noting* the work of relevant regional and international organizations on enhancing cybersecurity, and reiterating their role in encouraging national efforts and fostering international cooperation,

*Noting also* the 2009 report of the International Telecommunication Union on securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity, which focused on a comprehensive national approach to cybersecurity consistent with free speech, the free flow of information, and due process of law,

*Recognizing* that national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures benefit from a periodic assessment of their progress,

1. *Invites* Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the annexed voluntary self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures in order to assist in assessing their efforts to protect their critical information infrastructures and strengthen their cybersecurity, so as to highlight areas for further action, with the goal of increasing the global culture of cybersecurity;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations that have developed strategies to deal with cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures to share their best practices and measures that could assist other Member States in their efforts to facilitate the achievement of cybersecurity by providing such information to the Secretary-General for compilation and dissemination to Member States.

## Annex

### Voluntary self-assessment tool for national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures[a]

*Taking stock of cybersecurity needs and strategies*

1. Assess the role of information and communications technologies in your national economy, national security, critical infrastructures (such as transportation, water and food supplies, public health, energy, finance, emergency services) and civil society.

2. Determine the cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection risks to your economy, national security, critical infrastructures and civil society that must be managed.

3. Understand the vulnerabilities of the networks in use, the relative levels of threat faced by each sector at present, and the current management plan; note how changes in economic environment, national security priorities and civil society needs affect these calculations.

4. Determine the goals of national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection strategy, describe its goals, current level of implementation, measures that exist to gauge it's progress, its relation to other national policy objectives, and how such a strategy fits within regional and international initiatives.

*Stakeholder roles and responsibilities*

5. Determine key stakeholders with a role in cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection and describe the role of each in the development of relevant policies and operations, including:

- National Government ministries or agencies, noting primary points of contact and responsibilities of each;
- Other government (local and regional) participants;
- Non-government actors, including industry, civil society and academia;
- Individual citizens, noting whether average users of the Internet have access to basic training in avoiding threats online and whether there is a national awareness-raising campaign regarding cybersecurity.

*Policy processes and participation*

6. Identify formal and informal venues that currently exist for Government-industry collaboration in the development of cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection policy and operations; determine participants, role(s) and objectives, methods for obtaining and addressing input, and its adequacy in achieving relevant cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

[a] This is a voluntary tool that may be used by Member States, in part or in its entirety, if and when they deem appropriate, in order to assist in their efforts to protect their critical information infrastructures and strengthen their cybersecurity.

7. Identify forums or structures that may further be needed to integrate the government and non-government perspectives and knowledge necessary to realize national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection goals.

*Public-private cooperation*

8. Collect all actions taken and plans to develop collaboration between government and the private sector, including any arrangements for information-sharing and incident management.

9. Collect all current and planned initiatives to promote shared interests and address common challenges among both critical infrastructure participants and private-sector actors mutually dependent on the same interconnected critical infrastructure.

*Incident management and recovery*

10. Identify the Government agency that serves as the coordinator for incident management, including capability for watch, warning, response and recovery functions; the cooperating Government agencies; non-government cooperating participants, including industry and other partners; and any arrangements in place for cooperation and trusted information- sharing.

11. Separately, identify national-level computer incident response capacity, including any computer incident response team with national responsibilities and its roles and responsibilities, including existing tools and procedures for the protection of Government computer networks, and existing tools and procedures for the dissemination of incident-management information.

12. Identify networks and processes of international cooperation that may enhance incident response and contingency planning, identifying partners and arrangements for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, where appropriate.

*Legal frameworks*

13. Review and update legal authorities (including those related to cybercrime, privacy, data protection, commercial law, digital signatures and encryption) that may be outdated or obsolete as a result of the rapid uptake of and dependence upon new information and communication technologies, and use regional and international conventions, arrangements and precedents in these reviews. Ascertain whether your country has developed necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, noting existing frameworks, for example, United Nations General Assembly resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and regional initiatives, including the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime.

14. Determine the current status of national cybercrime authorities and procedures, including legal authorities and national cybercrime units, and the level of understanding among prosecutors, judges and legislators of cybercrime issues.

15. Assess the adequacy of current legal codes and authorities in addressing the current and future challenges of cybercrime, and of cyberspace more generally.

16. Examine national participation in international efforts to combat cybercrime, such as the 24/7 Cybercrime Point of Contact Network.

17. Determine the requirements for national law enforcement agencies to cooperate with international counterparts to investigate transnational cybercrime in those instances in which infrastructure is situated or perpetrators reside in national territory, but victims reside elsewhere.

*Developing a global culture of cybersecurity*

18. Summarize actions taken and plans to develop a national culture of cybersecurity referred to in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 57/239 and 58/199, including implementation of a cybersecurity plan for Government-operated systems, national awareness-raising programmes, outreach programmes to, among others, children and individual users, and national cybersecurity and critical information infrastructure protection training requirements.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (c)
**Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## External debt crisis and development

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007 and 63/206 of 19 December 2008 on external debt crisis and development,

*Recalling* the 2009 Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[1]

*Recalling also* the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[2] and the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[3]

*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[4]

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

*Recalling also* its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 63/303, annex.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] See resolution 63/239.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

09-57550 (E) 261009

Please recycle

*Recalling further* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

*Expressing concern* that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and is gravely threatening the debt sustainability in developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy, and the need to increase borrowing in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis,

*Expressing concern also* that temporary standstills, debt relief and debt restructuring have not been given an adequate role as tools of debt crisis prevention and management to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis in developing countries,

*Expressing concern further* that the amount of resources allocated to low-income countries, as part of the global response to the crisis, is insufficient for them to respond to their external debt problems derived from the crisis,

*Reaffirming* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

*Emphasizing* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting* the progress made under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative initiatives, expressing concern that fourteen out of forty eligible heavily indebted poor countries have still not reached the completion point under the Initiative, and expressing deep concern over the fact that some of the conditionalities for access, as well as policy conditionalities to some participating countries, endanger the ability of these countries to increase their investments in health, education and other social services consistent with national priorities, development plans and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Stressing* the importance of addressing the challenges of those heavily indebted poor countries that are facing difficulties in reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and expressing concern that some heavily indebted poor countries continue to face substantial debt burdens and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Initiative and that several remain classified as being at high risk of debt distress even after completing the Initiative,

*Expressing concern* that a number of heavily indebted non-Heavily Indebted Poor Countries have been unable to access financing from international financial institutions on concessionary terms for the provision of liquidity and crisis management, leading to a worsening of their unsustainable debt burdens,

*Expressing concern also* over the difficulties faced by developing countries in finding a durable solution to their external debt problems, and the fact that they are being adversely impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, which is reversing their development gains,

*Convinced* that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries;

3. *Recognizes* that the enormity and the multidimensional nature of the global economic and financial crisis and the significant risks it poses to the debt sustainability of developing and transition economies, and emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring with the provision of additional resources to developing countries and countries with economies in transition without conditionalities, since the balance between debt financing, temporary standstills, restructuring and relief can contribute to economic growth and development;

4. *Also notes* that the additional fiscal pressure placed on low- and middle-income developing countries that are not included in existing debt relief initiatives imposes constraints on their capacity to mobilize the resources needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Stresses* the need to assist developing countries to respond to the crisis without requiring them to incur unsustainable levels of debt and without increasing the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, calls for the provision of concessional and grant-based financing to developing countries to respond to the crisis, and encourages developed countries to allocate new and additional resources to assist developing countries in coping with the consequences of the crisis;

6. *Notes* the International Monetary Fund's provision of interest relief to low-income countries in the form of zero payments for concessional lending facilities until the end of 2011, and further calls for a temporary debt moratorium on official debt of low-income countries until 2011 to provide them with much needed fiscal space to respond to the crisis;

7. *Notes with concern* that the International Monetary Fund continues to prescribe procyclical and conditionality-based programmes, as well as overly optimistic growth forecasts, which will further compound the impact of the world financial and economic crisis on debt sustainability, and emphasizes that it is imperative to undertake, as a matter of priority, a comprehensive and fast-tracked reform of the International Monetary Fund;

8. *Stresses* the importance of assisting developing countries in managing their borrowing, upon request, and in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt,

[6] A/64/167.

including through capacity-building in the area of debt management and the use of grants and concessional loans;

9. *Calls for* an urgent review of the joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework, in order to enhance its transparency and objectivity, and expresses concern that developing countries were not consulted in the recent review of the joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework, and, in this regard, calls for the full engagement of developing countries in an open and transparent manner in future reviews;

10. *Notes* the importance of responsible lending and borrowing, and emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations;

11. *Calls for* the provision of neutral, open and transparent assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, to enhance debt management, negotiations and renegotiation capacities, including tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors, in order to achieve and maintain debt sustainability;

12. *Reiterates* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, emphasizes that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses, underscores the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to take into account fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts and changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as by the impact of developments in financial markets and weaknesses in the international monetary and financial system, and to continue to provide information on this issue using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

13. *Underlines* the facts that the long-term sustainability of debt depends, inter alia, on the economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources and export prospects of debtor countries and, hence, on the creation of an enabling international environment conducive to development, progress in following sound macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems, that systemic issues impact on development in countries and reverse gains, and that subsequent reform of the international financial system must be conducive to fostering an inclusive financial and monetary system;

14. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of the progress achieved, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative are still classified as being at high risk of debt distress, calls for the full and timely implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and for continued support to countries to complete the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative process, and encourages progress to complete the debt relief process;

15. *Urges* donors to ensure that their commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative are additional to

existing official development assistance commitments, and underlines that full compensation by donors on the basis of fair burden-sharing for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative costs of relevant financial institutions is essential;

16. *Encourages* further improving the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

17. *Notes* the creation of new International Monetary Fund lending facilities in response to the crisis, calls for the ongoing review of the new lending facilities, and calls upon the multilateral development banks to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance designed to substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps;

18. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based and other forms of concessionary financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the eligible official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries;

19. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps;

20. *Stresses* the need to significantly address the debt problems of middle-income developing countries, and in this regard stresses the importance of the Evian approach of the Paris Club as a practical means to address this issue, and notes that the current debt sustainability framework used to analyse the debt situation of middle-income countries focuses mostly on medium-term debt dynamics;

21. *Notes* the changing composition of sovereign debt that has shifted increasingly from external public debt to domestic debt to pay off foreign currency liabilities, notes that the levels of domestic debt could create other challenges for macroeconomic management and public debt sustainability, emphasizes the importance of safe structures of debt, and calls for reinforcing the capacity to manage the new levels of domestic debt in order to maintain public debt sustainability overall;

22. *Notes* that financial reform policies and the deepening of financial markets have enhanced the access of private borrowers to international capital markets, also notes that the share of total external long-term debt owed by private borrowers increased substantially in recent years, constituting half of private borrowing, further notes that corporate debt makes up the majority of short-term external debt of developing countries, and calls for the necessary policy space in developing countries in addressing corporate insolvencies arising from the economic and financial crisis;

23. *Calls for* the enhancement of existing mechanisms for debt crisis prevention and management, including through cooperation with the private sector;

24. *Urges* the continued monitoring by the United Nations and international financial institutions of global financial flows and their implications for restoring sustained economic growth, sustainable development and debt sustainability;

25. *Invites* creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed basis, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Millennium Development Goals projects;

26. *Stresses* the need to continue to take effective measures to address the debt problems of the least developed countries, including through cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

27. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to invest, inter alia, in health and education while maintaining debt sustainability;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake an examination and present concrete proposals to reform the monitoring and oversight mechanisms of the credit rating agencies, including their methodology, with a view to improving transparency and accountability and addressing problems of conflict of interest with the goal of producing objective assessment of countries and corporations;

29. *Calls for* an enhanced approach to sovereign debt problems, and, in that regard, decides to set up a United Nations committee to examine options for a debt restructuring and resolution mechanism within the United Nations, with a view to guaranteeing a voice for debtors, equivalent treatment of all creditors, just treatment of debtors and creditors, and legal predictability;

30. *Calls upon* the international community to provide prompt assistance and flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

31. *Calls upon* creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their debt problems;

32. *Welcomes* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to support institutional capacity-building in developing countries for the management of financial assets and liabilities and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

33. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to intensify their cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

34. *Invites* the international community, including the United Nations system, to increase financial support in respect of capacity-building activities for developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

35. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation and debt-servicing problems of developing countries and a review of debt management capacity-building efforts, particularly those of the United Nations system;

37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 53 (c)
**Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 61/198 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007 and 63/216 of 19 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

*Reaffirming* the Hyogo Declaration,[2] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] and the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[4] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

*Reaffirming also* its role in providing policy guidance on the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2.

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

09-58890 (E) 031109

Please recycle

*Expressing its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

*Expressing its deep concern also* at the increasing challenges posed to Member States and to the United Nations system by the combined impacts of current global challenges, including the global economic and financial crisis, climate change and the food crisis,

*Emphasizing* that disaster risk reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important cross-cutting element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

*Recognizing* the clear relationship between development, poverty eradication, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

*Recognizing also* the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

*Recognizing further* that certain measures for disaster risk reduction in the context of the Hyogo Framework for Action can also support adaptation to climate change, and emphasizing the importance of strengthening the resilience of nations and communities to natural disasters through disaster risk reduction programmes,

*Stressing* the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[5] and its relevant provisions on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

*Recognizing* the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen local authority and community capability to cope with disaster risks,

*Having considered* the recommendation of the Secretary-General regarding General Assembly resolution 54/219,[6]

*Taking note* of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction launched in Manama, Bahrain, in May 2009,[7]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[8]

---

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] See A/63/351.

[7] *2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Risk and Poverty in a Changing Climate* (United Nations, 2009).

[8] A/64/280.

2. *Recalls* that the commitments of the Hyogo Declaration[2] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] include the provision of assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming; for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and for a systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes, as a means to achieve poverty eradication and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to increase its efforts to fully implement the commitments of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action;

5. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of all stakeholders with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

7. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system and the donor community, and invites the international financial institutions and regional banks and other regional and international organizations, to support, in a timely and sustained manner, the efforts led by disaster-stricken countries for disaster risk reduction in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;

8. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

9. *Also recognizes* the efforts made by Member States to develop national and local capacities to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, including through the establishment of national platforms for disaster reduction, and calls upon the donor community to dedicate substantially more funds to increase investment for strengthening resilience to disasters;

10. *Further recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate these considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and, in least developed countries, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

11. *Urges* Member States to continue to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities to give increased priority to supporting national efforts in this regard;

12. *Welcomes* the regional and subregional initiatives developed in order to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and invites regional commissions to support the efforts of Member States in this regard;

13. *Calls upon* the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to continue to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

14. *Encourages* the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue to develop improved methods for predictive multi-risk assessments, including on the economics of disaster risk reduction and socio-economic cost-benefit analysis of risk reduction actions at all levels;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to support the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards;

16. *Encourages* Member States to increase their commitment to the effective implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by strengthening their participation in the Strategy system, including national and regional platforms, thematic technical platforms and the midterm review process, as well as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the convening of the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, on the theme "Disasters, poverty and vulnerability", held in Geneva from 16 to 19 June 2009, as an important forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practices;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective and empowering and engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, as well as in risk reduction strategies and programmes, and encourages the secretariat of the Strategy to continue to increase the promotion of gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women;

19. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

20. *Encourages* the international community to continue providing adequate voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund in the effort to ensure adequate support for the follow-up activities to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and encourages Member States to make multi-annual, unearmarked contributions as early in the year as possible;

21. *Encourages also* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

22. *Stresses* the importance of disaster risk reduction and subsequent increased responsibilities of the secretariat of the Strategy, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to explore all means of securing additional funding to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat;

23. *Encourages* Member States to integrate early warning systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, encourages the creation of an international early warning system, and urges the donor community to provide the necessary resources to that end;

24. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organizations;

25. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

26. *Stresses* the need to address risk reduction of and vulnerabilities to all natural hazards, including geological and hydrometeorological hazards, in a comprehensive manner;

27. *Takes note* of the global initiative of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to secure the safety of schools and hospitals, in particular by investing in actions to undertake national assessments of the safety of existing education and health facilities by 2011 and to develop and implement, as appropriate, concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals by 2015, and encourages Member States to report on this on a voluntary basis;

28. *Decides* to designate 13 October as the date to observe the International Day for Disaster Reduction;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".



09-58890

United Nations

A/C.2/64/L.31

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 October 2009

Original: English

sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50
Information and communication technologies for development

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, China, Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

# Building connectivity through the Trans-Eurasian Information Superhighway

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[1] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[2] and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[3] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[4]

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

*Stressing* the need to reduce the digital divide and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies are available to all,

*Noting* that Governments, as well as the private sector, civil society and the United Nations, and other international organizations, have an important role in bridging the digital divide for the benefit of all and in building an inclusive and people-centred information society,

[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.
[2] See resolution 59/220.
[3] See A/60/687.
[4] See resolution 60/252.
[5] See resolution 60/1.

09-58258 (E) 301009

Please recycle

*Recognizing* that well-developed information and communication network infrastructures, such as information superhighways, act as one of the main technological enablers of the digital opportunities, and noting, in this regard, the Regional Ministerial Meeting on the Trans-Eurasian Information Superhighway convened by the Government of Azerbaijan in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, held in Baku on 11 November 2008,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communication technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster economic growth, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, particularly developing countries, in the global economy;

2. *Also recognizes* the immense potential that building connectivity can have in contributing to social progress, including in advancing the status of women and promoting social integration and tolerance;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthened and continued cooperation among all stakeholders to build and run information infrastructures to bridge the digital divide in the region, and encourages interested Member States to participate in the development of regional connectivity solutions;

4. *Recognizes* the need to build connectivity in the region to help bridge the digital divide, and in this regard, welcomes the Trans-Eurasian Information Superhighway initiative and the readiness of the Republic of Azerbaijan to coordinate regional efforts aimed at realizing this initiative.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.12

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 40
**Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources**

**Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine*: draft resolution**

# Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 63/201 of 19 December 2008, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/34 of 31 July 2009,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

*Reaffirming* the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

*Recalling* its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied

* In accordance with resolution 52/250.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

09-58278 (E) 301009

Please recycle

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

*Recalling*, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

*Recalling also* the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

*Expressing its concern* at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

*Expressing its grave concern* at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses,

*Expressing its concern* at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

*Taking note* in this regard of the recent report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,[4] and *stressing* the need for follow-up of the recommendations therein,

*Aware* of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

*Aware also* of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

*Reaffirming* the need for the resumption and advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace,

---

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/ES 10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

[4] United Nations Environment Programme, *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (Nairobi, 2009).

the Arab Peace Initiative,[5] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[6] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

*Noting* the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein in the context of the road map,

*Stressing* the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

*Recalling* the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

*Taking note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[7]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of, or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[8] and in resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

---

[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] See S/2003/529, annex.

[7] A/63/74-E/2008/13.

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.13

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 October 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (a)
**Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

## Development cooperation with middle-income countries

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", in which the Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

*Recalling* its resolution 63/223 of 19 December 2008,

*Emphasizing* that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

*Noting* that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of the middle-

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.



Please recycle

income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

*Concerned* that, despite the achievements obtained and efforts made by middle-income countries, a significant number of people are still living in poverty and inequalities still remain,

*Recognizing* the need to support the actions taken by middle-income countries to address their particular challenges,

*Acknowledging* the vulnerability of middle-income countries to external shocks,

*Also acknowledging* the negative effects of the current global financial and economic crisis on the development efforts of middle-income countries, and recognizing that these effects are threatening to unravel many of the development gains of the recent past, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

*Expressing deep concern* that some middle-income countries are highly indebted and, as such, are at risk of severe debt distress, particularly with the onset of the current global financial and economic crisis,

*Recognizing* that climate change is one of the challenges to the development efforts of middle-income countries,

*Taking note* of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid,[3] El Salvador[4] and Windhoek,[5] and the regional conference on the theme "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries", held in Cairo,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that regard, underlines the importance of international support through various forms, that is, in accordance with national priorities and development policies, to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

4. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

---

[3] A/62/71-E/2007/46.

[4] A/62/483-E/2007/90.

[5] A/C.2/63/3.

[6] Held on 11 and 12 March 2008 to discuss how the World Bank and the African Development Bank can better align their services to the needs of the middle-income countries in Africa.

[7] A/64/253.

5. *Invites* the United Nations development system to enhance its support to middle-income countries and to improve its coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field as well as to align the programming of its activities more closely with national development strategies while targeting specific existing and emerging needs of middle-income countries;

6. *Invites* the international community, including international financial institutions, to enhance their support to the development efforts of middle-income countries through targeted and substantial technical assistance, while taking into account their national priorities and development policies and by promoting new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, as well as by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums, in support of national development strategies;

7. *Calls* on the international community to undertake immediate measures to address the new and additional challenges that the current economic and financial crisis has imposed on middle-income countries;

8. *Underscores* the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis, and in this regard emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring;

9. *Calls* on developed countries to support middle-income countries through the provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity-building in order to overcome their development challenges, including those posed by climate change;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-fifth session, and decides to include in its provisional agenda, under the item "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries".

United Nations

A/C.2/64/L.14

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 59
Towards global partnerships

**Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution**

## Towards global partnerships

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000, 56/76 of 11 December 2001, 58/129 of 19 December 2003, 60/215 of 22 December 2005 and 62/211 of 19 December 2007,

*Reaffirming* the vital role of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in the promotion of partnerships in the context of globalization,

*Underlining* the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations and the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policymaking,

*Reaffirming* its resolve to create an environment, at the national and global levels alike, that is conducive to sustainable economic development, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability,

*Taking note* of the continuing increase in the number of public-private partnerships worldwide,

*Recalling* the objectives formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] notably the Millennium Development Goals, and the reaffirmation

[1] See resolution 55/2.



Please recycle

they have received in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] particularly in regard to developing partnerships through the provision of greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general so as to enable them to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the Organization, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit encouragement to pursue responsible business practices,

*Underlining* the fact that cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, shall serve the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, can make concrete contributions to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular in the area of development and the eradication of poverty, and shall be undertaken in a manner that maintains the integrity, impartiality and independence of the Organization,

*Underlining also* the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

*Reiterating* that maintaining a comprehensive and diverse multi-stakeholder follow-up process to the Doha Conference held from 29 November to 2 December 2008, including with civil society and the private sector, is critical, bearing in mind the core responsibility of all participants in the financing for development process to exercise ownership of it and to implement their respective commitments in an integrated fashion, and welcoming, in this regard, the active participation of civil society and private-sector entities,

*Recognizing* the need, where appropriate, to enhance the for enhancing capacity of Member States to participate effectively member states for their effective participation in partnerships, at all levels, in accordance with national priorities and national legislation, and encouraging encourages international support for such efforts in developing countries,

*Emphasizing* that all relevant partners, including the private sector, can contribute in several ways to addressing the obstacles confronted by developing countries in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustainable development and to the realization of the development goals of the United Nations through, inter alia, financial resources, access to technology, management expertise and support for programmes, including through the reduced pricing of drugs, where appropriate, for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and other diseases,

*Welcoming* the efforts and encouraging further efforts by all relevant partners, including the private sector, to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process and to take into account not only the economic and financial, but also the developmental, social, human rights, gender and environmental, implications of their undertakings and, in general, towards accepting and implementing corporate social and environmental responsibility, that is, bringing

[2] See resolution 60/1.

such values and responsibilities to bear on their conduct and policy premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations,

*Underlining* that, in the face of the multiple crises posed by the financial and economic crisis, soaring food prices and the threat of climate change, cooperation and increased commitment by all relevant partners, including the private sector and civil society, is needed more than ever, and recognizing in this context the potential that partnerships have in helping to more effectively implement internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Underlining also* the need for a global consensus on the key values and principles that will promote sustainable, fair and equitable economic development and the fact that corporate social and environmental responsibility are important elements of such a consensus,

*Noting* with interest that the renewed call for values and principles in business in the wake of the financial and economic crisis has resulted in continued strong, and growing, private sector engagement in support of the United Nations goals,

*Reaffirming* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

*Welcoming* the United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment, which strive to integrate environmental, social and governmental issues into investment decisions,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress achieved in the work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces, commissions and initiatives, the United Nations Global Compact, launched by the Secretary-General, the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technology and Development and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, and welcoming the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations agencies, non-public partners and Member States, such as the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development,

*Recognizing* the vital role the Global Compact Office continues to play with regard to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to partner strategically with the private sector in accordance with its General Assembly mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;[3]

2. *Stresses* that partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits;

[3] A/64/337

3. *Also stresses* the importance of the contribution of voluntary partnerships to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, while reiterating that they are a complement to, but not intended to substitute for, the commitment made by Governments with a view to achieving these goals;

4. *Further stresses* that partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national development strategies and plans, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place, bearing in mind the relevant guidance provided by Governments;

5. *Recalls* that the 2005 World Summit welcomed the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes, and also recalls that the 2005 World Summit resolved to enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development, and encouraged public-private partnerships in the following areas: the generation of new investments and employment, financing for development, health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

6. *Recognizes* the role that public-private partnerships can play in efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger as well as in implementing national strategies and action plans on social services delivery and in making progress towards more equitable health outcomes, bearing in mind the need to ensure that their activities conform fully with the principle of national ownership of development strategies, and further recognizes the need for effective accountability and transparency in their implementation;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote multi-stakeholder approaches in addressing the challenges of development in the context of globalization;

8. *Takes note with interest* of the steps taken by the United Nations to place greater emphasis on impact, transparency, accountability and sustainability, requests that the Secretary-General ensure effective implementation of the Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Private Sector, as an important step towards a more coherent system-wide approach to partnerships of the United Nations and the private sector, and encourages the specialized agencies to align their supplementary guidelines on their engagement with the private sector with the revised Guidelines;

9. *Invites* the United Nations, when considering partnerships, to seek to engage with private sector entities that demonstrate responsible citizenship by supporting the core values of the United Nations and its causes as reflected in the Charter and other relevant conventions and treaties, as well as through commitment to principles of the United Nations Global Compact, by translating them into operational corporate policies, codes of conduct, and management, monitoring and reporting systems;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations entities to ensure that information on the nature and scope of major cooperative arrangements are available within the

concerned United Nations entity and to the public at large, securing transparency of cooperation with the public sector;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Global Compact to continue its activities as an innovative public-private partnership to advance United Nations values and responsible business practices within the United Nations system and among the global business community, including through an increased number of local networks;

12. *Acknowledges* the positive contribution the United Nations Global Compact can make towards restoring and building confidence and trust in markets, and recognizes in this regard the importance of the 10 principles of the Global Compact;

13. *Welcomes* the establishment of a private sector forum in conjunction with the annual debate of the General Assembly in order to provide contributions by business and civil society to intergovernmental discussions, beginning with the United Nations Private Sector Forum established in September 2008, focusing on food sustainability in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and followed by the United Nations Leadership Forum on Climate Change in September 2009;

14. *Encourages* the cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations Global Compact in order to support the promotion of public-private partnership projects and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as outlined in the relevant decisions of the African Union;

15. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work of the United Nations on partnerships, notably in the framework of various United Nations organizations, agencies, funds, programmes, task forces and commissions, within their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the provision of adequate training, as appropriate;

16. *Encourages* the United Nations organizations and agencies, when engaging in public-private partnerships, to underscore the importance of social and environmental responsibility and market sustainability for the restoration of market confidence and sustainable growth, and encourages the private sector to better integrate into its sustainable corporate strategies social, environmental and governance criteria;

17. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations organizations and agencies to share relevant lessons learned and positive experiences from partnerships, including with the business community, as a contribution to the development of more effective United Nations partnerships;

18. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the Secretary-General's efforts to enhance partnership management through the promotion of adequate training at all concerned levels, institutional capacity in country offices, strategic focus and local ownership, the sharing of best practices, the improvement of partner selection processes, calls upon United Nations entities that engage the private sector as partners in their work to allocate adequate resources and develop the policy frameworks and institutional capacities needed for engagement in a mutually beneficial way, and encourages the further development of United Nations private sector focal points for the purposes of learning and sharing best practices and information;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of partnerships, taking into account best tools available, in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures;

20. *Welcomes* innovative approaches to use partnerships as a means to better implement goals and programmes, in particular in support of the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty, and encourages relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization to further explore such possibilities, bearing in mind their different mandates, modes of operation and objectives, as well as the particular roles of the non-public partners involved;

21. *Recommends*, in this context, that partnerships should also foster the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including on gender grounds, in respect of employment and occupation;

22. *Reiterates its call upon*:

(a) All bodies within the United Nations system that engage in partnerships to ensure the integrity and independence of the Organization and to include information on partnerships in their regular reporting, as appropriate, on their websites and through other means;

(b) Partners to provide to and exchange relevant information with Governments, other stakeholders and the relevant United Nations agencies and bodies and other international organizations with which they engage, in an appropriate way, including through reports, with particular attention to the importance of sharing among partnerships information on their practical experience;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.15

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
**Second Committee**
Agenda item 53 (b)
**Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

# Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

*Reaffirming also* the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

09-59016 (E) 031109

Please recycle

*Recalling* its resolutions 59/311 of 14 July 2005, 60/194 of 22 December 2005, 61/196 of 20 December 2006, 62/191 of 19 December 2007 and 63/213 of 19 December 2008,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

*Reaffirming* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

*Reaffirming also* that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant and specific risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them and that, given their vulnerability, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to significantly increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

*Underlining* the importance of developing and strengthening national sustainable development strategies in small island developing States,

*Recalling* the decision to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* its decision to convene a two-day high-level review in September 2010 as part of its sixty-fifth session, to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;[5]

3. *Reaffirms also* that the review should provide the international community with an opportunity to conduct a thorough assessment of the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and to agree on what needs to be done to further address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to provide a comprehensive report on progress made and on the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including a review of paragraphs 87, 88 and 101 of the Mauritius Strategy, taking into account cross-cutting implementation issues;

5. *Decides* to convene regional preparatory meetings of small island developing States in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions, as well as an interregional meeting for all small island developing States, to undertake the review of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation at the national and regional levels, and

[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] A/64/278.

also decides that, for this purpose, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Small Island Developing States Unit, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, within their respective mandates and existing resources, should organize, facilitate and provide necessary support to the review process at the national, regional and international levels;

6. *Decides also* that the preparatory committee meeting for the high-level review will be convened during the eighteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, in accordance with resolution 17/2 of the Commission, which was adopted by the Commission at its seventeenth session;

7. *Invites* the participation of associate members of regional commissions in the high-level review, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in the preparatory process thereof, as observers, in the same capacity specified for their participation at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held in Mauritius from 10-14 January 2005;

8. *Invites* all Member States and States members of the specialized agencies, relevant regional and international agencies and organizations, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly, to participate fully in the preparatory activities and the high-level review;

9. *Urges* all Member States to be represented at the highest possible political level, with the participation of Heads of State or Government;

10. *Stresses* the need for the effective participation of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and other major groups, in preparing for the high-level review, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements, taking into account the practice and experience gained at the International Meeting held in Mauritius, for their substantive contributions to and active involvement in the preparatory meetings and the high-level review, and in this context invites the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to propose to Member States appropriate modalities for their effective involvement in the high-level review;

11. *Encourages* relevant major groups organizations, which are not currently accredited by the Economic and Social Council, to submit applications to participate as observers in the high-level review, as well as its preparatory meeting, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, following the accreditation procedures established during the International Meeting held in Mauritius;

12. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, other major groups and other donors to contribute to the voluntary trust fund for the purpose of assisting small island developing States in participating fully and effectively in the high-level review and the various preparatory processes;

13. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global

Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration[1] and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

14. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting and, to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and encourages small island developing States and their development partners to continue to consult widely in order to develop further concrete projects and programmes for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

15. *Encourages* enhanced, closer and early consultation with small island developing States in the planning and coordination, as appropriate, of the activities related to the high-level review of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and emphasizes the importance of enhanced interaction between small island developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system addressing issues concerning small island developing States;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its services, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance, technical cooperation services and support to small island developing States;

17. *Calls for* the provision of new and additional voluntary resources to ensure the revitalization and sustainability of the Small Island Developing States Information Network, and in this regard welcomes the contribution of the Government of Spain to support the revitalization of the Network;

18. *Acknowledges* with appreciation the contribution of Member States and other international donors to support activities related to small island developing States;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring sufficient and sustainable staffing of the Small Island Developing States Unit so that it may undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary actions;

20. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

21. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to intensify efforts aimed at mainstreaming the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for matters related to small island developing States within their respective secretariats to support coordinated implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

22. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance its support for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity[1] as a set of actions to address characteristics and problems that are specific to islands, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting, in 2006;

23. *Calls for* continued support for the design and implementation of national sustainable development strategies in all small island developing States;

24. *Encourages* the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

25. *Invites* the small island developing States to consider at their relevant intergovernmental meetings assessments of and relevant contributions to the review process;

26. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including by facilitating the participation of small island developing States in review activities;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

---

[1] UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31, annex I, decision VIII/2, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (a)
**Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence**

**Sudan:* draft resolution**

# Towards a New International Economic Order

*The General Assembly*,

*Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

*Recalling* the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session on 1 May 1974,

*Taking into account* the fact that the year 2009 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

*Recalling* its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

*Recalling* the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

*Concerned* that the current international economic, financial, energy and food crises, as well as the challenges posed by climate change, aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

09-59062 (E) 041109

Please recycle

developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

1. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation, and solidarity among all States;

2. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.17

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (c)
Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Sudan:* draft resolution

## Science and technology for development

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/205 of 22 December 2005 and 62/201 of 19 December 2007,

*Recalling also* its resolution 61/207 of 20 December 2006 and its reference to science and technology,

*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006,

*Recognizing* the vital role that science and technology, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

*Recalling also* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[2]

*Recognizing* that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,

*Underscoring* the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development, and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See A/60/687 and A/C.2/59/3, annex, chap. I.



Please recycle

*Acknowledging* the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries in accessing the potential benefits of information and communications technologies,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[3]

*Reaffirming* the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

*Noting with appreciation* the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries and in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

*Taking note with interest* of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,[4]

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/8 of 24 July 2009 on science and technology for development,[6]

1. *Reaffirms its commitment*:

(a) To strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) To promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(c) To assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) To promote and support greater efforts to develop the technology for renewable sources of energy, such as solar, biomass, hydro, wind and geothermal energy;

(e) To implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(f) To support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

---

[3] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[4] A/62/136.

[5] A/64/168.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 1* (E/2009/99).

2. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[1] and to address within its mandate, in accordance with Council resolution 2006/46, the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

6. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and invites the international community to support those efforts;

7. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

8. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the difference in level of development between countries, an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to, and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

9. *Calls for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technologies at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies.